NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR BLIND

FROM

JULY 1, 1896, TO JUNE 30, 1898

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING
ROBERT SMITH PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1898

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AMERICAN BRAILLE ALPHABET

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

To capitalize prefix sign

, ; : . ? ! — ( ) ' -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

All characters are formed from different combinations of dots in the full cell.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

T. W. CRISSEY, President, - - - - - - - MIDLAND.
F. H. RANKIN, JR., Vice-President and Secretary, - - - - FLINT.
G. W. BEMENT, Treasurer, - - - - - - - LANSING.

REGULAR MEETING

Last Tuesday of Each Month.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting.
2. Reading and Reference of Petitions and Communications.
3. Reports and Suggestions from Superintendent.
4. Executive Session.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Auditing Claims.
8. Unfinished and Miscellaneous Business.
9. Executive Session.
10. Adjournment.

OFFICERS FOR 1897-8.

E. P. CHURCH, - - - - SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
ANNA E. POTTER, - - - - CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER.
MRS. ELIZA E. BUSH, - - - MATRON.
J. F. CAMPBELL, M. D., - - - PHYSICIAN.
CHRISTINE KEYES, - - - - - NURSE.

TEACHERS.

Literary Department.

EARL B. HAWKS, LOUIE M. CHURCH, EVA S. ANDREWS.

Musical Department.

AARON C. BLAKESLEE, Musical Director.
LEMMA M. VOORHEIS, Vocal Music.
MRS. M. A. MONROE, Assistant, Instrumental Music.

Handicraft.

MISS E. A. FOOTE, Girls' Work.
RHA CONKLIN, Broom Making.
KATE WRIGHT, Cooking.
CARRIE McKENNY, Hammock, Netting, etc.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Names.	Service.	Rate.	Term.	Residence.
E. P. Church	Superintendent	$1,200 00	For 12 months	Resident.
Mrs. Eliza E. Bush	Matron	300 00	" 12 "	"
Anna E. Potter	Clerk and bookkeeper	500 00	" 12 "	Non-resident.
Christine Keyes	Nurse	250 00	" 10 "	Resident.
Earl B. Hawks	Principal	400 00	" 10 "	"
Louie M. Church	First literary teacher	250 00	" 10 "	"
A. Winifred Childs	Second literary teacher	200 00	" 10 "	"
Eva S. Andrews	Kindergarten teacher	250 00	" 10 "	"
Aaron C. Blakeslee	Musical director	700 00	" 10 "	Non-resident.
Mrs. M. A. Monroe	Asst. teacher inst. music	300 00	" 10 "	Resident.
Lemma M. Voorheis	Teacher vocal music	300 00	" 10 "	"
Miss E. A. Foote	Teacher of sewing and girls' matron	300 00	" 10 "	"
Carrie McKenny	Teacher hammock making and junior boys' matron	18 00	Per month	"
Rha Conklin	Teacher of broom making	45 00	" "	Non-resident.
Kate Wright	Teacher of cooking	225 00	For 10 months	Resident.
Wm. Toolan	Engineer	50 00	Per month	"
D. D. Raymond	Fireman	35 00	" "	Non-resident.
Dennis Bergin	Watchman	35 00	" "	" "
James Evans, Sr.	Man-of-all-work	37 00	" "	" "
Robert McNish	Gardener	1 25	" day	" "
Orlo O. Draper	Teamster	17 00	" month	Resident.
Edward Bennett	Farm laborer	10 00	" "	"
Mrs. Wm. Toolan	Visitor's attendant	3 00	" week	"
Nellie Clawson	Seamstress	3 00	" "	"
Mrs. Maggie Toolan	Cook	6 00	" "	"
Mary Cooney	Assistant cook	3 00	" "	"
Mrs. Mary Maier	Baker	3 00	" "	"
Amelia Krantz	Dining room girl	3 00	" "	"
Grace Shaw	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Agnes McAleer	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Ella Cody	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Stella Parke	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Lizzie McMahan	Chambermaid	2 50	" "	"
Jennie Morrison	"	2 50	" "	"
Velma Glover	"	2 50	" "	"
Mrs. Kate Graham	Washer woman	22 25	Per month	Non-resident.
Mrs. Mary McClory	Ironing woman	22 25	" "	" "

BROOM SHOP.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. HAZEN S. PINGREE, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

We herewith submit the ninth biennial report of the Michigan School for the Blind, the third by the Board as constituted under the law of 1893.

FAITHFUL WORKERS.

We are glad again to be able to say that faithful, earnest and successful work has been done by superintendent, teachers and other employees. While the institution may have acquired the reputation of being quite economical in the matter of salaries, its workers rank second to none in efficiency and loyalty.

The employment of a woman to take, as far as may be, the part of a mother to the smaller boys, to look after their various wants, to see that they are ready for the table, ready for the school room, and in short, to give them as much as possible of helpful home life has proved of great advantage.

THE PUPILS.

While there has been a large percentage of increase in attendance within the past few years, the average age of pupils is considerably decreased. The purpose of the institution as a school, not a reformatory at all, nor a home merely, has been kept constantly in view, and the attendance is limited to such as are capable of profiting by the instruction and training of the school. Good discipline has been secured by kind and reasonable methods which have developed respect for necessary and wholesome control and due regard for the rights of associates.

SCHOOL AGE AND TERM.

The Legislature of 1897 adopted and your Excellency approved a most proper and desirable amendment to the act providing for the maintenance of this school, reducing the minimum age for the admission of pupils from ten to seven years, with power granted to the board of control to admit, in their discretion, children even younger than seven years, and at the same time extending the regular school period to twelve years, with power to continue to fourteen years, in cases where the board deem it advisable. This is no greater latitude, indeed it is less, than is permitted in the public schools for seeing children. Certainly these who are deprived of a

sense, the value of which is beyond estimate, are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with those who have five talents. This leads us to speak again of the justice and necessity of

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The child who has all his powers and for whom it might be claimed that he could acquire in field and factory practical information that would enable him to make his way in life, is justly required to go to school, and the law properly provides a penalty for those responsible for his failure so to do. Should less be done for those little ones who have been forbidden, through no fault of their own, ever to receive knowledge through the medium of that wonderful force which we call light, forbidden ever to receive into the sensitive brain the image of mother, father or friend, of landscape or sky, of book or map? Should those who possibly are responsible for this terrible deficiency be permitted to further deprive their children of such opportunity for acquirement and improvement as is freely offered by a generous people? The number of those who are thus deprived of this instruction though of proper age to receive it is easily double the number who are now enjoying its benefits. This ought not to continue.

We earnestly recommend the enactment of a statute making reasonable provision for the enforced attendance of blind children at the school provided for them.

COURSE OF STUDY AND RESULTS.

Quite as much care is given to the proper arrangement and systematic following of a course of study as in the public schools for the seeing, and the intelligence and general knowledge acquired by many pupils is a source of surprise.

MAKING BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

It is perhaps often forgotten that even after the blind child has learned to read, the ordinary printed page is yet a blank to him, that he is privileged to read only such books as are printed in raised characters which he can distinguish by touch. The number of such books is comparatively small, and unfortunately there are different systems of characters in use so that one may not be able to read all of such books as are printed for the blind. The American Braille system has been adopted in this school as the most desirable, and the school has in successful operation a stereotype maker, a machine upon which brass or zinc plates are embossed, from which any number of sheets may be printed in raised characters, every metal plate representing a page. Many of the text books and books of selections used in the school have been printed at home in this manner. Our work in this line attracted much favorable notice and comment at the meeting of the International Association of Instructors of the Blind, which honored the Michigan school by holding its 1898 meeting with us in July last.

The importance and value of this work we consider very great, and it will be seen that we have made a slight increase in our estimate of the amount to be expended in the next biennial period in the promotion of this work, which we believe will be heartily approved. The following books have already been printed, and the plates are preserved so that additional copies can be made at any time:

COOKING CLASS ROOM.

Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric, Swinton's Word Analysis, A Practical Cook Book, Wentworth's School Arithmetic, Wentworth's School Algebra, Selections from Lowell, Selections from Whittier, Selections from Harper's Fifth Reader, Maxwell's Grammar, Mrs. Knox-Heath's Elementary Lessons in English, King's Geographical Readers I and II.

Many of these are reproductions from copyrighted works, and we desire to acknowledge the courtesy of publishers and authors who have freely permitted such use.

INDUSTRIES.

Broom making continues to be the most important of the occupations taught to the boys, many of whom acquire a good degree of skill with promise of being able to support themselves in after years.

Hammock and net making are taught and prove valuable to many.

The cooking school continues to be of very great value to the girls, who acquire a practical knowledge of the details of kitchen work coupled necessarily with the utmost care and patience in practice, all of which must be of great value to them in their future homes.

Not less important is their training in the use of the needle and the sewing machine in which remarkable skill is acquired.

PIANO TUNING.

A specialty is made of this, and its importance cannot be over estimated. It is an occupation for which the operator does not require a shop nor an expensive outfit of tools. Natural capacity is required, and this very many of the blind possess in good degree. Thorough training must be added and this is given at the school.

THE FARM AND GROUNDS.

The school is most pleasantly located on a tract of forty-five acres of excellent land. The portion not occupied by buildings, lawns, orchards, etc., is not allowed to lie idle. It is carefully tilled and produces excellent crops of corn, grass, etc. A large number of young trees, about 350, maples, elms, etc., have been planted in the last few years, 100 in the last year, and a good proportion of these are growing nicely, promising great improvement of the premises.

SANITARY.

While we have been unable for lack of an appropriation for this purpose to introduce a system of mechanical ventilation such as seems desirable and necessary, everything possible is done to preserve the health and comfort of pupils.

Wooden bedsteads have been replaced by those of iron.

A new well has been put down this season to make sure of sufficient supply of pure water.

The employment of a competent trained nurse has been found essential and is continued that pupils when sick may have the best of care, and while there has been sickness in the school, and the "quarantine" has sometimes been necessary, we are glad to be able to report that but one pupil has died at the school during the three biennial periods covered by the reports of this Board.

HOSPITAL BUILDING A NECESSITY.

The occasional breaking out of contagious or epidemic diseases in the school, the great inconvenience and danger of the resulting quarantine, the constant menace to pupils, teachers and all employes, of having patients suffering from contagious or communicable diseases kept within the walls which enclose school rooms, chapel, sleeping rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, store rooms, bath rooms, closets, etc., as well as the inadequacy of hospital accommodations, ventilation and the like, make the erection of a separate hospital building a necessary improvement which we are convinced should be postponed no longer. We have therefore asked in connection with our estimates for the coming two years for an appropriation of $6,000 for building a hospital, confidently believing that when the need of it is understood, it will be cheerfully accorded by those who guard the interests of our great commonwealth.

IN CONCLUSION.

We invite all who are charged with the general supervision of the great interests of our state to visit and examine the school, its plan of work and its expenditures, which while not niggardly, have been, we think, economical.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. CRISSEY,
G. W. BEMENT,
F. H. RANKIN, JR.,
Board of Control.

GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimates of appropriations required for Michigan School for the Blind for the years 1899 and 1900.

Lansing, August 30, 1898.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—We submit below the estimates of appropriations, made by the Board of this institution, for the years 1899 and 1900 as provided by Sec. 6, act 86, Laws 1889, with a statement of expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1897.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE YEARS 1899 AND 1900.

For current expenses, $29,315.00 for each year, total	$58,630 00
Less estimated earnings	2,400 00
Appropriation needed	$56,230 00

On the basis of the following classification:

Items.		Estimated needs for each of above yrs.	Amount expended calendar year 1897.
1. Salaries and wages		$7,190 00	$7,068 70
Superintendent	$1,200 00		
Physician	225 00		
Chief clerk } Bookkeeper }	500 00		
Matron	300 00		
Nurses (regularly employed, not special)	300 00		
Teachers (number, salary paid each, aggregate) (7) $400, $250, $250, $250, $700, $300, $300	2,450 00		
Watchman	450 00		
Baker	125 00		
Cook	400 00		
Housemaids (number) 8 at $130	1,040 00		
Seamstress	200 00		
2. Food		6,000 00	4,920 23
3. Clothing		1,000 00	1,077 87
4. Laundry expenses		1,200 00	927 65
Supplies	$600 00		
Labor	600 00		
5. Heating		2,500 00	2,279 43
Material	$1,800 00		
Labor	700 00		
6. Light		1,000 00	754 67
7. Medical expenses		525 00	425 29
Supplies	$200 00		
Physicians (special service only)	25 00		
Nurses (special service only)	300 00		
8. Stationery, printing, etc.		400 00	387 71
9. Amusement and instruction		1,500 00	1,240 97
10. Household supplies		600 00	529 16
11. Furniture and bedding		800 00	929 79
12. Improvement and repairs		1,500 00	2,409 72
13. Tools and machinery		225 00	120 23
14. Farm, garden, stock and grounds		1,500 00	1,651 17
15. Freight and transportation (not otherwise classified)		200 00	174 32
16. Miscellaneous expenses		750 00	611 82
17. Industrial training, sewing, $350; cooking, $225; netting and weaving, $200; broom making, $450; material in broom shop, sewing room, and twine for nets and hammocks, $1,200		2,425 00	1,975 77
Totals		$29,315 00	$27,484 50
Less estimated earnings		1,200 00	
Appropriations needed		$28,115 00	

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1898, 109; 1897, 106.
Average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1898, 99; 1897, 102.
Per capita cost to the State for same, $269.45.
Estimated total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, 125.
Estimated average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, 125.
Estimated per capita cost to State for same based on "estimated needs," $224 92.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

We give below the aggregate of each; the details and items of which we submit on accompanying sheets:

For an isolated hospital $6,000 00

T. W. CRISSY,
G. W. BEMENT,
F. H. RANKIN, JR.,
Board of Control.

Lansing, Mich., September 21, 1898.

Board of Control School for Blind:

MESSRS—A separate and distinct building for a hospital is a much needed and modern necessity at the School for the Blind. The rooms now used for hospital purposes located in the school building, are inconvenient, too small, improperly ventilated and so miserably warmed that it is impossible to keep them at a proper sick-room temperature in windy, cold weather. Under the present hospital system at the school, if one of the pupils is taken sick with a contagious disease, it necessitates the quarantining of the whole school—that is, all the pupils—all the teachers and everyone else in connection with the school during the sickness of the pupil. In this way we are exposing and endangering the lives of the entire school, on account of one sick pupil. So you can see at once how unfair, unjust and unscientific, without saying how barbarous such a place is. The present system requires the nurse to be shut in the contagious ward with the sick child night and day, as long as the danger of contagion lasts, or as long as the health and strength of the nurse holds out. The nurse cannot get out without passing down the halls and stairs, thus coming in contact with the children and teachers, exposing all to the contagious disease. If a number of pupils are sick at the same time the present hospital is too small to accommodate them, then other rooms must be used for sick purposes, thus again disturbing the comforts of the well and disarranging and disturbing the well-being of the whole school. More could be said against the present plan, and in favor of a new and separate hospital; but, it seems to me unnecessary. Everybody acquainted with the present system and the needs of the school must see the necessity of a new and separate building for a hospital.

A hospital should be large enough to accommodate at least two dozen sick at one time. It should be properly ventilated and warmed. It should be convenient and properly furnished. It should be a separate and distinct building from the school building proper. It should contain a detention or "suspect" room to confine a child for a certain period, who has been exposed to a contagious disease, etc., etc.

Hoping your Honorable Board will please pardon me for taking the liberty of thus writing, I have the honor to be Yours very truly,

J. F. CAMPBELL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
Lansing, October 21, 1898.

Board of Control Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication to the State Board of Corrections and Charities, in which you submit for its consideration and opinion the proposed appropriations for the School for the Blind for the years 1899 and 1900, has been received. The school has been visited by such Board, and its "conditions and needs investigated." The appropriations proposed have been carefully considered, and we respectfully submit herewith our opinion of the same.

Current expenses, $28,115 for each year.....$56,230 00

This amount, will, in our opinion, be required, and is therefore approved.

Detached hospital..... $8,000 00

The need of such a building at the School for the Blind has been demonstrated during the current biennial period; one of the school rooms in addition to the hospital rooms having been required for the sick in your school during a portion of such time. There have been a few cases of contagious diseases in the school; separate provision should be made for such. The providing such a building is approved. As to the cost, in the opinion of this Board, the plan presented should be modified, or some new plan adopted of a building for the purpose, which could be constructed at a cost not to exceed $6,000, and such amount for this purpose is favored by this Board.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. D. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

L. C. STORRS, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the Michigan School for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—The ninth biennial period of this institution terminated June 30. The academic year closed the 13th of the same month. During the last two years the enrollment has been the largest in the history of the school, being 106 the first year, and 109 the second. Twenty-six of these pupils had not previously been members of the school.

The growth of the school is constant, but not rapid, and is from the ranks of those for whom the school was primarily designed, namely, the blind boys and girls of the State, who have been deprived of their vision by accident and other causes, who seek admission to this institution. There are others who suppose this is a place for the cure of blindness, and still others who regard this school as a retreat or home for the indigent and helpless blind of all ages. We are constantly under the necessity of informing citizens of this State that this is not an "Asylum, with Inmates," but a school, for the education of intelligent boys and girls of this great commonwealth who are deprived of vision, or who, if not totally blind, have too little sight to safely and successfully attend the public schools of the State. This being a school the common branches of a school course of study, so far as applicable, are taught to our pupils. In addition to these they are instructed in music, both vocal and instrumental, and in several useful and remunerative kinds of handicraft.

EFFORTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND ENCOURAGING.

I am glad to be able to report that in the acquisition of knowledge the pupils of this school have made most commendable progress, and their attainments will compare favorably with those of an equal number of pupils in the common schools of the State. It gives me great pleasure to be able to testify that efforts for the blind, when intelligently directed, meet with large success. As a class they are not inferior to their more fortunate fellow citizens in intellectual grasp and capacity.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

While blindness does not impart musical ability, music adds very greatly to the resources of the blind, both as a source of enjoyment and a means of financial support. Therefore music is taught to a majority of our pupils. Some become proficient as vocalists, some attain skill in the use of musical instruments, a smaller number are successful in both.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The blind must always be largely dependent upon others. The effort to diminish this condition of dependence should enter largely into all

Stereotype Making

education of the blind. Hence we teach several forms of handicraft to our pupils, both to put them in possession of a source of revenue to themselves and as a means of securing much needed physical exercise while in school. The girls learn to knit, crochet, sew, both by hand and on the machine, and to cook. Their attainments in all these forms of handicraft are a constant surprise and delight to visitors and friends. The girls make all the towels, napkins, sheets and pillow cases for the whole institution. besides making much of their own underwear. Their fancy work is much admired and finds ready sale to visitors. Their success in cooking is most encouraging, and fully demonstrates that an intelligent blind girl may take an important and helpful part in the kitchen of any home.

BROOM MAKING

continues to be the most remunerative trade taught to the majority of the boys. This department of the school is nearly self-supporting. The entire product of the broom shop finds ready sale at good prices. We could sell many more brooms if we could make them.

HAMMOCK AND NET MAKING

are taught to all the boys, and afford to many pleasant and profitable employment at their homes during the long vacations. These two forms of handicraft are easily acquired, require little capital or physical strength, and are well adapted to the capacity of small boys.

BOOK MAKING

is an important part of our work. The Braille system and characters are admirably adapted to the employment of a machine, both for class use and for preparing stereotype plates for book making. With the aid of an ingeniously constructed, yet simple machine, a blind man is able to print any desired matter on a metallic sheet the size of a book page, thus making a permanent stereotype sheet. By placing damp paper on such a plate and running both sheets through a clothes wringer for a press, our school boys readily do all our printing. An indefinite number of impressions may be printed on paper without visibly impairing the perfection of the stereotype sheets. By this means we have a permanent set of plates from which many editions of any given book may be printed for our own school, or to supply the needs of other schools wishing to order them from us. In this way we are able to supply our pupils with new and fresh text books, reading matter, and general literature. Since the adoption of the Braille we have greatly enriched our library by the addition of literary, scientific, geographic and historical works. We also find that with text books in the hands of our classes our pupils advance with nearly double the speed that it is possible to make by means of dictation only. It seems almost cruel to teach our pupils to read, and to cultivate in them a taste for good literature, and a hungering for choice books, and not to make suitable provision for the gratification of these ennobling desires. Fortunately, with the aid of our stereotype maker we do this. I therefore recommend that a sufficiently large appropriation be made for our publication department to enable us to push the work in this line vigorously and continually.

GYMNASIUM.

Blind pupils, more than any others probably, suffer from lack of regular and suitable exercise. By reason of their limitations they are unable to take part in the usual games and sports of the school playground. Hence they become disinclined to physical activity and their health is impaired. Provisions for regular, systematic, scientific exercise and physical training should be more carefully made in schools for the blind than in any other institution. We have no separate gymnasium building, have never asked an appropriation for one, but have utilized space on the third and fourth floors of the central building for gymnasium purposes. Hardwood floors and some minor appliances for practice would add very greatly to the efficiency of our outfit, and not be very expensive.

SEPARATE HOSPITAL.

The experience of the past year demonstrated the need of a hospital apart from the school and domitory buildings. The present provision for the care of the sick is insufficient in capacity for the accommodation of the sick in times of emergency. During the past year a school room was temporarily converted into a convalescent ward, and the boys' parlor was used as a detention ward for suspects. These expedients were resorted to for lack of room in our regular hospitals. They were hazardous, because of the danger of communicating disease, and it is probable that a general epidemic of contagious disease in the entire school was avoided only by the most vigilant care and watchfulness. With the present arrangements proper fumigation of the building is impossible when the pupils are present, frequent quarantines are necessary, and they are burdensome to teachers and pupils. It seems to me that common prudence and the proper care of the pupils call for a separate hospital building sufficiently large to meet the wants of the school, and far enough removed from the school building to avoid all danger to those who are in good health. This building should be constructed on the most approved hygienic principles, with due regard to lighting, warming, ventilation, drainage, bath rooms, isolation of patients, etc., and with conveniences for preparing food for the sick.

ADULT BLIND.

There is a large and growing class of adult blind in this State whose necessitous condition calls for consideration. I have already alluded to those seeking admission to this school. Experience teaches us that adult men and women do not mingle and associate advantageously with school boys and girls in the same institution. Their characters are formed and habits fixed, and they do not readily and graciously conform to the arrangements of a boarding school. A better arrangement for them would be a home, under State control, where the occupation of the inmates would be the practicing of such handicrafts as are adapted to the capacity of people deprived of vision, by which they might, to a considerable extent, contribute to their own support. Such provision for the adult blind of this State will soon become and imperative necessity. I frequently receive most earnest and touching appeals from adult blind persons requesting to be admitted to this institution. Lack of room together with the above named objections compel us to give a negative reply. The only provision at present for these unfortunate people is in the various county poor

GIRLS' GYMNASIUM.

houses. In these institutions the life of an adult blind person is likely to be an aimless blank. Without occupation or reading matter adapted to their condition, existence is a dreary void, offering no inducement for physical activity, or stimulus for mental energy. The wonder is that they do not all become hopelessly imbecile. What is to be the future of the bright and considerably accomplished boys and girls who graduate from this school, and have no home or friends to receive them?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that there were probably more blind boys and girls in this State who have never been connected with this school than were then enrolled in it. From the most reliable data obtainable from the office of the Secretary of State I believe that this is still true. Parental indifference, mistaken tenderness, and in a few cases cupidity, of relatives or guardians are the most common causes of this neglect. A law making the education of the blind compulsory, with conditions reasonably rigid, would make the school useful to many children now denied its privileges. Blind boys and girls kept from the school for no adequate cause should be considered as "ill-treated children" in the view of the law, and the delinquent parents, or guardians, held accountable.

For myself and my associates I wish to express to each member of the Board of Control individually, and to all collectively, our appreciation of the cordial and helpful relations existing between the Board and all the employees of the school. Your visits are always welcome to all, an inspiration and source of strength and good cheer. All look forward to an approaching Board meeting with pleasure. This state of things is due to the fact that you have not made the too common mistake of suspecting that the employees of the institution are habitual delinquents, and that your chief duty is that of inquisitors seeking occasion to incriminate and condemn. The result is increased harmony among those employed, more work done, of a better quality, and with less friction and waste of vital energy.

The patience, unselfishness, and devotion of the teachers and caretakers of the pupils merit mention and commendation. Even more substantial recognition of their services would not be inappropriate. Their duties are exhausting, confining, and almost continuous. All give their time and energy unsparingly to the interests of the school. Indeed some of our teachers have far exceeded the limits of their physical strength, impelled by their desire to be helpful to their pupils. The constant aim with us all is to elevate the standard of the school still it shall occupy a position and do a class of work inferior to none of its kind in the country.

The publishers of the following named papers are entitled to our thanks for a gratuetous and regular supply of their prized periodicals:

Detroit Tribune.
Midland Republican.
The Industrial Enterprise.
The Tablet.
State Republican.
Ingham County News.
The Institution News.
The Mirror.
North Lansing Record.
Lansing Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. CHURCH,
Superintendent.

June 30, 1898.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.—Teach alphabet thoroughly; Spelling, combination of words into sentences; First reader; some supplementary work.

NUMBERS.—Addition and subtraction taught together; Multiplication and Division taught together; Teach all combinations to 10.

LANGUAGE.—No technical grammar taught; Correct errors in expression, in pronunciation, etc.

KINDERGARTEN.—Clay modeling, paper cutting and weaving, etc. Adapt to grade work as well as circumstances and age of pupils will admit.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WORK.—At direction of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—The alphabet teaching is the Braille system.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.—Second Reader, with supplementary work during year.

SPELLING.—From reader.

NUMBERS.—Combinations to 20. Multiplication table begun. Do rapid work.

LANGUAGE.—Same as first grade with addition of reproduction of things read, as stories, etc.

GEOGRAPHY.—Points of compass, distances.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

WORK.—Dictation of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—This grade should read a First (supplementary) Reader and a Second or two Second Readers during the year.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.—Third Reader, with variations from supplementary reader.

SPELLING.—From reader, etc. Oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Multiplication table to 12 x 12, completed and clinched. Operations in four ground rules, blended with work.

LANGUAGE.—Stories reproduced in clear and concise language, with accurate descriptions.

GEOGRAPHY.—Townships, with divisions into sections. Counties, State.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

MUSIC.—Under direction of music teacher.

WORK.—Manual training.

GYMNASIUM.

FOURTH GRADE.

READING.—Third Reader completed and supplementary work done.

SPELLING.—From reader and other assigned work; oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Intellectual Arithmetic; work in four ground rules taken from some good text book, *e. g.*, Stoddard's; Slate work; Long Division mastered; Tables of weights and measures learned.

LANGUAGE.—The Sentence studied and learned; Subject: Predicate; Parts of speech; Exercises in composition.

GEOGRAPHY.—Map of Michigan studied and other work.

WRITING.—In Braille and New York point; Pupils should learn "line letters."

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WORK.—Some form of handicraft.

GYMNASIUM.

KINDERGARTEN.

FIFTH GRADE.

GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Fourth Reader and supplementary work. Begin reading poetry some and committing to memory for recitation; also choice prose.
SPELLING.—From Speller.
ARITHMETIC.—Strong work in Intellectual Arithmetic, as Stoddard's, with slate work throughout the year.
LANGUAGE.—Study begun with text book in hands of teacher as guide—and pupils too, if possible.
WRITING.—Typewriter.
MUSIC.—Same as last year.
WORK.—Handicraft.
GYMNASIUM.

SIXTH GRADE.

READING.—Reader and assigned work: If possible, read much supplementary work as Evangeline, and other selected poetical and prose works.
SPELLING.—From Speller, etc.; from all text books, oral and written.
ARITHMETIC.—Regular practical work from some good text.
GRAMMAR.—From text.
GEOGRAPHY.—From text. Completed.
WRITING.—Typewriter and slates.
MUSIC.
WORK.
RECREATION or gymnasium.

NOTE.—All pupils should be taught to read all forms of embossed print, so far as possible.

SEVENTH GRADE.

READING.—Assigned work.
ARITHMETIC.—Completed.
GRAMMAR.—Completed.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Two-thirds year.
BOTANY.—One-third year.
U. S. HISTORY.—One-third year.

EIGHTH GRADE.

ALGEBRA.
GENERAL HISTORY.
ZOÖLOGY.—One-half year.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—One-half year.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—One-half year.
ASTRONOMY.—One-half year.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—Algebra; General History; Zoölogy, one-half year; Physical Geography one-half year; Civil Government, one-half year; Astronomy, one-half year.
SECOND YEAR.—Algebra; Physics; Chemistry, one-third year; Political Economy, one-third year; Mental Philosophy, one-third year.
THIRD YEAR.—Geometry; Literature, English and American; Rhetoric, two-thirds year; Moral Science, one-third year.
Rhetorical exercises throughout course.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(See Sec. 3, Act No. 123, Public Acts of 1893.)

The object of this institution is, it is believed, to fit pupils as far as may be for useful citizenship. A good citizen possesses a good moral character, intelligence, and the ability, in part at least, to support himself.

The school authorities aim to make prominent such instruction as will tend to secure these desired qualifications. As a means to this end, it is believed that the following are requisite:

1. A system of discipline that promotes regularity of habits and secures the exercise of self control.

2. A course of study, practical as well as comprehensive, that will develop the powers of thought and educate the pupils.

3. Such care of the body as will result in the best muscular and physical development; this being attained by learning and practicing some useful and remunerative handicraft, together with such an amount of recreation as may be possible, not only in the gymnasium but as well in the open air on the grounds. For these reasons a system of instruction which combines the teaching of ethics, intellectual training and hand labor in the shops or work room is adopted, in all of which each pupil will be required to take part acording to his ability.

The Board of Control will arrange the course of study for all pupils connected with the school. It shall comprehend a period of twelve years, and shall be arranged in twelve grades, each grade being intended to require one school year's work of an average pupil. A supplemental course of two years or grades may also be arranged, for the benefit of advanced and worthy pupils, but the privilege of pursuing such advanced course shall in every case be entirely subject to the discretion of the Board of Control.

The course of study shall not be altered or amended without the authority of the board.

The boys will be assigned times for systematic exercise in the gymnasium and grounds, and regular periods for work in the shop.

The girls will be expected to take part in work assigned them in the sewing room and elsewhere as well as gymnasium practice.

The work and exercise of both boys and girls will be under the supervision of a regular teacher, and will form a part of the daily program.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent shall maintain a proper degree of discipline in the institution, buildings, grounds, premises and in the school rooms at all times. As far as may be the school shall in all respects be conducted so as to resemble a well-ordered and well-conducted home.

The superintendent shall frequently call the teachers together for purposes of conference instruction, advice and common counsel.

It shall also be his duty to personally inspect the work of all the teachers employed at the school and make such recommendations to the Board of Control as may be pertinent in regard to the work of each teacher.

He will promptly report to the board any defect, fault, omission or neglect of duty on the part of any teacher, officer, or other employee of the board.

The result of an examination to be made by or under the direction of the superintendent will determine the standing of pupils, and the superintendent shall in writing assign each to his proper grade.

Promotions, or transfers to lower grades, may be made at any time by the superintendent, and he shall keep a record thereof.

In case any pupil or pupils may be insubordinate or disobedient, the superintendent may inflict or direct the infliction of such penalties and corrective measures as are

deemed wholesome in the public schools in this State. In case of persistent or serious disobedience he may, in his discretion, suspend pupils from any one or more of the privileges of the school for a stated period; in like cases, with the advice and concurrence of the resident member of the board, he may exclude any pupil or pupils from such privileges for an indefinite time. All cases in which he recommends expulsion shall be referred to and decided by the board at any regular or special meeting.

The superintendent shall do and perform such duties as may be from time to time required by the Board of Control.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Teachers will be required to give their whole time to the school, to this end they will board and make their home at the institution, except when a special agreement is made.

They will teach such classes, read to pupils evenings, oversee pupils out of school hours, and do such other work incident to their employment as may be directed by the superintendent. They will spend their nights, Saturdays and Sundays at the school, except as they may be excused by special arrangement with the superintendent, all leaves of absence granted to be recorded in a book to be kept for such purpose and reported by him to the Board of Control.

All teachers are expected to loyally devote themselves to the highest interest of the school and unselfishly to give their best strength to promote its success; to avoid all appearance of rivalry, envy, jealousy or evil speaking among themselves, and especially in the presence of pupils. Gossiping, forming cliques or parties among themselves, or with pupils are each to be studiously avoided. Teachers will meet with the superintendent whenever by him required to do so for the purpose of conferring with him, and will be required to meet with the seperintendent at such stated intervals as he may determine for the purpose of conference, instruction, advice and common counsel.

Prompt attendance at the classes, places of duty and meals will be required of each teacher.

All teachers, attendants and employees are strictly forbidden to demand, solicit, suggest, accept or receive any fee, gift, present or gratuity from any visitor, pupil, guardian or other person, and under no circumstances will this be tolerated.

Each teacher will promptly report to the superintendent any infraction or violation of the rules, breaches of decorum or anything affecting the good name of the school.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

All persons admitted to any department of the school as pupils are required to yield a prompt, cheerful and courteous obedience to all of the rules and regulations of the institution, and also to such written rules and oral directions as may be found necessary from time to time.

All are required to be respectful to all teachers and employees at all times, to be kind, and helpful to each other, to wholly and absolutely abstain from the use of improper indecent and profane language at all times.

Pupils will not be permitted to leave the school premises at any time, by night or by day, without permission of the superintendent, or in his absence his authorized representative, previously obtained.

Under no circumstances will pupils be permitted to visit those of the opposite sex in their rooms.

Tobacco in any of its forms, intoxicating liquors of all kinds, objectionable games and all pernicious books will be considered contraband and subject to seizure by the school authorities.

Pupils are required to walk quietly up and down the stairs and in the halls, to avoid noisy or boisterous talking or conduct, and scuffling, wrestling, or unseemly disorder in all buildings and rooms.

All pupils are required to respond promptly to all signals.

Meals will be served only in the dining room, except in cases of serious illness.

Pupils are required to render at all times the same obedience and respect to the suggestions and directions of the teachers in charge at any time or place, as they would accord to the superintendent under like circumstances.

Possession by the pupils of any matches, false keys, lock-picks or fire-arms will subject such pupils to immediate suspension and subsequent expulsion.

Correspondence between those of different sexes in the school is forbidden. Letters addressed to any pupil not known to be from the parents, guardians, or immediate relatives of such pupil may be suppressed by the school authorities.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

IN ACCOUNT WITH G. W. BEMENT, TREASURER.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1896.			
July 1	Balance	$2,397 44	
" 2	Cash from State Treasurer	5,500 00	
" 7	" " superintendent	169 73	
Aug. 3	" " "	58 61	
Sept. 1	" " State Treasurer, county charges	1,624 65	
Sept. 11	" " superintendent	71 57	
Oct. 13	" " "	119 78	
Nov. 9	" " "	171 08	
" 9	" " State Treasurer	5,500 00	
Dec. 15	" " superintendent	104 85	
1897.			
Jan. 5	" " "	169 19	
Feb. 12	" " "	226 51	
" 12	" " State Treasurer	5,500 00	
Mar. 12	" " superintendent	156 94	
Apr. 27	" " State Treasurer	8,500 00	
" 27	" " superintendent	138 90	
May 12	" " "	134 98	
June 9	" " "	101 71	
1896.			
July 11	" paid disbursements, current expense		$2 279 59
" 11	" " " industrial equipment		15 00
Aug. 3	" " " current expense		923 91
Sept 11	" " " " "		1,385 68
Oct. 13	" " " " "		1,991 30
Nov. 9	" " " " "		1,983 49
Dec. 5	" " " " "		1,961 06
1897.			
Jan. 5	" " " " "		3,894 40
Feb. 12	" " " " "		1,878 42
Mar. 12	" " " " "		1,645 20
Apr. 15	" " " " "		3,131 66
May 12	" " " " "		1,782 78
June 9	" " " " "		2,300 25
" 9	" " " Industrial equipment		32 34
" 30	Balance on hand		5,440 86
	Total	$30,645 94	$30,645 94

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

In Account with G. W. Bement, Treasurer.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1897.			
July 1	Balance	$5,440 86	
" 7	Cash from superintendent	107 51	
Aug. 17	" " "	73 58	
" 17.	" " State Treasurer, county charges	1,471 71	
Sept. 10	" " superintendent	100 47	
Oct. 8	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
" 8	" " superintendent	61 02	
Nov. 11	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
" 11	" " superintendent	257 30	
" 30	" " "	88 70	
Dec. 1	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
" 29	" " " "	2,800 00	
" 31	" " superintendent	380 08	
1898.			
Jan. 28	" " "	86 30	
Feb. 1	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
" 26	" " " "	2,800 00	
" 26	" " superintendent	44 65	
Mar. 30	" " "	163 94	
Apr. 30	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
" 30	" " superintendent	53 85	
May 31	" " "	140 72	
" 14	" " State Treasurer	2,800 00	
June 30	" " " "	2,800 00	
" 30	" " Superintendent	318 89	
1897.			
July 7	" paid disbursements, current expense		$1,351 16
Aug. 17	" " " " "		2,451 63
Sept. 10	" " " " "		1,483 76
Oct. 8	" " " " "		2,147 45
Nov. 30	" " " " "		5,727 78
Dec. 31	" " " " "		3,705 43
1898.			
Jan. 28	" " " " "		1,647 88
Feb. 26	" " " " "		2,169 30
Mar. 30	" " " " "		2,170 45
Apr. 30	" " " " "		2,893 68
May 31	" " " " "		2,574 51
" 31	" " " industrial equipment		39 00
June 30	" " " current expense		3,794 62
" 30	Balance on hand		1,882 93
	Total	$33 989 58	$33,989 58

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897

	1896.											
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salary and wages	$727 23		$334 89		$333 71		$602 37		$601 76		$705 31	
Food	263 83	$7 00	111 07	$225 00	235 20	$0 50	376 29	$1 00	490 33	$5 37	440 72	
Clothing	57 12	23 43	13 93	1,233 69	9 43		101 28		105 93		70 47	
Laundry	133 15		37 06		20 75		78 55		57 50		54 85	
Heating	549 41		37 09		37 50		55 00		55 00		55 00	
Light	106 15		47 10		23 75		33 51		23 75		23 75	
Medical supplies	11 30		1 55		40		43 00		10 43		20 63	
Stationery, printing, etc.	13 75		8 95		37 69		32 40		18 17		59 68	
Amusement and instruction	59 31	2 60	16 17	2 30	80		85 38	8 25	64 96	2 00	78 27	$1 00
Household supplies			6 70		16 81		60 34		18 09		36 17	1 00
Furniture and bedding	7 00				7 42		146 18		97 75		19 00	
Improvements and repairs	8 83		48 85	63	491 31		98 10	3 85	17 48		138 16	1 00
Tools and machinery							25 20		25		12 85	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	83 55	38 20	126 65		89 31	28 98	122 89	12 34	101 50	60 36	45 33	32 55
Freight and transportation	160 15		21 40	168 96	43 39		75	1 35	2 35			
Miscellaneous			112 50					2 50	39 15	1 00	60 37	
Industrial training	98 81	98 50		52 68	38 21	42 09	130 06	90 49	261 76	102 35	121 54	69 30
Total disbursements	$2,279 59		$923 91		$1,385 68		$1,991 30		$1,966 16		$1,942 10	
Total receipts		$169 73		$1,683 26		$71 57		$119 78		$171 08		$10 85

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.—CONTINUED.

	1897.													
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Disbursements.	Receipts.
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$604 26		$604 06		$606 49		$604 33		$643 96		$727 74		$7,096 11	
Food	403 64	$0 90	408 39	$19 04	313 50	$3 63	464 95	$1 30	393 99	$0 67	349 61		4,251 52	$264 41
Clothing	83 89	1 00	45 88		56 59	50	103 67	35	145 09	3 45	126 80		920 08	1,262 42
Laundry expense	202 50		55 25		53 58		153 66		44 26		112 89		1,004 00	
Heating	955 89		55 00		55 00		629 18		55 00		374 23		2,913 30	
Lighting	173 89		23 75		58 60		225 01		26 75		76 35		842 36	
Medical supplies	5 50		35 85		9 15		115 70		17 95		7 30		278 76	
Stationery, printing, etc.	70 30		30 55		2 97		20 27		16 32		21 95		333 00	
Amusement and instructions	508 58	2 06	151 64	41 00	71 29	2 50	115 44		20 76		68 89		1,241 49	61 71
Household supplies	162 38		32 70		5 76		37 24		54 70		28 67		459 56	1 00
Furniture and bedding	11 34		135 02				23 16						446 87	
Improvements and repairs	389 35		38 55		62 33		376 24		8 03		5 13		1,682 36	5 48
Tools and machinery	1 74		26 00				1 40		60		23 05		91 09	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	56 64	39 43	42 03	35 30	47 37	76 18	47 38	36 84	101 31	39 50	135 97	$35 69	999 93	435 37
Freight and transportation	4 01		2 63		4 50		6 62				105 65		351 45	170 31
Miscellaneous expense	143 55	1 50	49 32	7 19			77 76	4 50	21 85	2 25	23 57		528 07	18 94
Industrial training expense	116 94	124 20	118 28	123 98	298 07	74 13	129 65	95 91	232 21	89 11	112 45	66 02	1,657 98	1,023 86
Total disbursements	$3,894 40		$1,854 90		$1,645 20		$3,131 66		$1,782 78		$2,300 15		$25,097 93	
Total receipts		$169 19		$226 51		$156 94		$138 90		$134 98		$101 71		$3,248 50

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

	1897.											
	July.		August.		September.		October		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	$580 60		$308 21		$334 20		$618 96		1,278 40		$761 75	
Food	101 98	$3 70	291 33	$0 75	196 31	$0 20	406 29	$4 06	1,097 33	$10 58	896 55	$1 60
Clothing	30 95		36 11	1 80	20 89		139 98		209 32	75	162 59	
Laundry expense	53 15		29 09		7 95		60 89		262 03		91 90	
Heating	37 50		37 50		55 00		55 00		776 02		150 00	
Light	23 75		23 75		26 75		24 00		206 37		39 59	
Medical supplies	6 50		10		20		38 80		110 80		82 91	
Stationery, printing, etc	34 65		14 56		18 50		51 41		30 43		146 10	
Amusement and instruction	14 70	3 00	1 51		69 82		122 67	2 00	533 29	6 92	70 96	1 00
Household supplies	12 33		22 89		25 54		67 31		105 33		136 66	
Furniture and bedding			17 28		160 95		56 18		276 71		261 19	
Improvements and repairs	153 13		1,168 91		433 15		43 09		81 91		39 25	
Tools and machinery			47 40				1 05		20 73	1 40		
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	185 87	30 56	262 50	33 40	82 10	45 95	107 64		385 32	67 03	253 68	3 4 30
Freight and transportation	4 80	2 00	45		3 10		27 27				19 30	
Miscellaneous expense			163 41	65			38 74		34 64	7 12	202 53	3 75
Industrial training expense	111 25	68 25	1 13	36 98		54 32	282 14	54 96	303 15	252 20	387 44	49 43
Total disbursements	$1,351 16		$2,426 13		$1,433 76		$2,141 45		$5,711 78		$3,705 43	
Total receipts		$107 51		$73 58		$10 47		$61 02		$346 05		$380 08

VOUCHER REGISTER, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE

	1898.													
	January.		February.		March		April.		May.		June.		Disbursements.	Receipts.
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$677 90		$634 48		$655 29		$646 65		$681 54		$743 03		$7,921 01	
Food	226 95	$3 70	402 47	$2 00	599 58	$0 75	448 05		442 03	$1 55	476 45		5,585 32	$28 89
Clothing	56 48		52 19		97 86		106 21		45 59	20 13	126 28		1,084 45	22 68
Laundry expense	53 16		111 24		62 81		126 08		180 20		86 90		1,128 40	
Heating	55 00	3 66	388 46		55 00		447 85		436 15		37 50		2,530 98	3 66
Light	24 75		86 94		23 75		89 22		129 96		23 75		722 58	
Medical supplies	39 85		70 08		230 90		125 96		190 12	40	294 74		1,190 99	40
Stationery, printing, etc	32 91		16 60	6 75	19 36		19 09		8 75		10 90		403 26	6 75
Amusement and instruction	105 40	$1 00	86 91		72 72	2 00	178 82	$1 40	28 46	3 00	12 48	$56 00	1,297 74	76 32
Household supplies	16 93		31 04	1 25	73 59		11 28		69 23		35 87		608 03	1 25
Furniture and bedding	42 40		33 48		15 74		10 23		31 10		202 41		1,106 97	
Improvements and repairs	68 90		78 24		31 03		281 77		37 63		184 20		2,601 21	
Tools and machinery	45		1 25		3 35		1 20						75 43	1 40
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	46 90		44 80		87 17	125 54	151 16		174 97	334 06	173 04	167 04	1,955 15	827 88
Freight and transportation	14 62				4 66		17 86		75		87 23	14 22	180 04	16 22
Miscellaneous expense	22 48	3 45	6 00	1 50			64 57			5 62	1,190 36	2 80	1,722 73	24 89
Industrial training expense	147 61	74 49	125 12	33 15	137 64	35 65	67 68	52 45	118 03	75 96	109 48	78 83	1,890 67	866 67
Total disbursements	$1,632 69		$2,169 30		$2,170 45		$2,893 68		$2,574 51		$3,794 62		$32,004 96	
Total receipts		$86 30		$44 65		$163 94		$53 85		$140 72		$318 89		$1,877 01

LIST OF PUPILS.

ENROLLED FROM SEPTEMBER, 1896 TO JUNE, 1898.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	County.
Awe, Lewis	Congenital	Macomb.
Burroughs, Jessie	"	Cass.
Bennett, Iva	"	Barry.
Brannan, James	"	Kent.
Boynton, Eldred	"	St. Clair.
Batcheller, Hubert	"	Wayne.
Conner, Carrie	"	Ogemaw.
Conner, Elmer	"	"
Cook, Roy	"	Wayne.
Cummings, James	"	Charlevoix.
Duffy, May	"	Jackson.
Duffy, Ray	"	"
Emert, Gertie	"	Kent.
Gauthier, Agnes	"	Wayne.
Gauthier, Grace	"	"
Goodrich, Clifford	"	Tuscola.
Goodrich, Frank	"	"
Herzog, Mary	"	Washtenaw.
Hamilton, Nellie	"	Muskegon.
Hiler, Sidney	"	Ottawa.
Hiler, Leslie	"	"
Haun, Edward	"	Houghton.
Hurdle, George	"	Ionia.
Minard, Cecil	"	Sanilac.
Moran, Louis	"	Macomb.
Playter, Grace	"	Kent.
Petroski, Frances	"	Wayne.
Peterson, Edgar	"	Lapeer.
Persons, Albert	"	Alpena.
Roberts, Nevison	"	Eaton.
Rodger, Florence	"	Wayne.
Schlief, John	"	"
Schultz, Herman	"	Ionia.
Spencer, James	"	Washtenaw.
Schoolcraft, Myrle	"	Saginaw.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	County.
Wager, Willie	Congenital	Wayne.
Willson, Clara	"	Lapeer.
Ahlich, Theodore	Opthalmia neonatorum	Dickinson.
Bass, Lucille	" "	Van Buren.
Brown, Edna	" "	Hillsdale.
Blinkhorn, Harrietta	" "	Kalkaska.
Clawson, Kittie	" "	Mason.
Devereaux, Bernice	" "	Livingston.
Hooker, John	" "	Kent.
Hoar, Fred	" "	Ontonagon.
Lasser, Mabel	" "	Kent.
Murch, Wilson	" "	Oakland.
Pittenger, Claude	" "	Montcalm.
Stein, Elsie	" "	Saginaw.
Vedder, George	" "	Lenawee.
Broker, William	Accident	St. Joseph.
Crane, Edith	"	Tuscola.
Dickie, Edward	"	Wayne.
Gordon, Ella	"	Oakland.
Hunter, Edna	"	Calhoun.
Kaiser, James	"	Hillsdale.
Lant, Beatrice	"	Mackinaw.
McCrea, Edward	"	Gladwin.
Munson, Gardner	"	Saginaw.
McAllister, John		Bay.
Nemet, William	"	Wayne.
Rowe, Lottie	"	Lapeer.
Sisson, Bert	"	"
Swift, Sherman	"	Berrien.
Skoda, Joseph	"	Wayne.
Soerheide, Henry	"	Ottawa.
Stewart, Retta	"	St. Clair.
Thayer, Luella	"	Washtenaw.
Austin, Eva	Unknown	Ottawa.
Allen, Carrie	"	St. Clair.
Brandow, Bertha	"	Mecosta.
Chase, Lew	"	Clinton.
Edmonds, Alma	"	Monroe.
Eaton, Thomas	"	Ottawa.
Holland, John	"	Genesee.
Jeffery, Walter	"	Dickinson.
Johnson, Christ	"	Crawford.
Kidd, Ralph	"	Ionia.
McVey, Henry	"	Kalamazoo.
Martin, Grant	"	Genesee.
Peggram, William	"	Kent.
Rounds, Carl	"	Saginaw.
Smith, Albert	"	Ingham.
Stevens, Emily	"	Van Buren.
Ulrich, Otto	"	Isabella.
Williams, Chas.	"	Clare.
Williams, Clarence	"	Wayne.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	County.
Wood, Bertha	Unknown	Kent.
Woodard, Ada	"	Shiawassee.
Bacon, Chas.	Cataract	Iosco.
Edwards, Elcena	"	Saginaw.
Fitch, Roy	" mystagmus	Tuscola.
Horstman, Lewis	"	Berrien.
Payne, Ross	"	Clinton.
Townsend, Emmett	"	Ionia.
Culman, Mamie	Optic paralysis	Grand Traverse.
Dester, Maud	" atrophy	Berrien.
Halleck, George	" "	Genesee.
Schraft, Fred	Partial optic atrophy	Ingham.
Palmer, Ella	" " "	"
Clink, George	Spinal fever	St. Clair.
Fields, Lewis	Spinal meningitis	Kent.
Peach, Ida	" "	Grand Traverse.
Smith, Christiana	" "	Sanilac.
Cowles, Calvin	Measles	St. Clair.
Dayton, Bertha	Chicken pox	"
Eddy, Alfred	Scarlet fever	Midland.
Sparks, Lydia	" "	Montcalm.
Sanderson, Mabel	" "	Bay.
Jensen, Elsie	Small pox	Mecosta.
King, Agnes	Forrest fire	Sanilac.
Kilburn, Charles	Measles	Mecosta.
Glass, Chas	Brain fever	St. Clair.
Richardson, Gertie	Congestion brain	Oakland.
Watson, William	Inflammation brain	Shiawassee.
Preston, Nettie	Paralysis	Newaygo.
Whiting, Fred	Inflammation	Washtenaw.
Wenger, Clara	La Grippe	Sanilac.

Dining Room
Chapel
Geography Room

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

TAKEN JUNE 30, 1898.

Land and buildings	$126,150 00
Heating, Lighting and water apparatus	11,010 00
Tools—engine house	71 63
Laundry	232 78
Office furniture, books, etc	349 65
Musical instruments, music, etc	3,303 40
Library and apparatus	2,373 00
Gymnasium apparatus	64 12
Industrial training—sewing	214 72
Industrial training—brooms	502 76
Industrial training—cooking	75 63
Industrial training—hammocks	48 28
Bedding, towels, linen, etc	1,017 00
Hospitals	306 81
Dispensary	19 83
School furniture	1,667 35
Cottage furniture	682 17
General furniture	4,362 39
Dining room furniture	346 40
Kitchen, store room, bake room furniture	432 18
Groceries	83 51
Implements and tools	160 60
Wagons, carriages, stock, etc	473 40
Live stock	435 00
Miscellaneous	126 00
Fuel	597 50
	$155,106 11

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

The State of Michigan has made provision for the education of all her children.

The citizens of the State take a commendable pride in the public school system of the commonwealth, as well as in the higher institutions of learning.

The district school, high school, Normal School, Agricultural College and University open their doors to children and youth possessed of all their faculties. Young people destitute of sight find these institutions, in the main, not available for them. But the blind have not been forgotten by the State. Provision has been made for their education.

Article XIII, Sec. 10, of the Constitution of Michigan declares: "Institutions, for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind or insane, shall always be fostered and supported."

In accordance with this constitutional provision a school for the education of the blind children of the State has been located in the city of Lansing, the State capital.

The object of the management of the school is, to fit the blind boys and girls of the State for honorable, useful citizenship. For this reason an effort is made to lay the foundations of a sound moral character in all the pupils, as the prime requisite of good citizenship.

Physical health, intelligence, and ability to contribute to one's own self-support are ranked as next in importance.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises are matters of constant study and watchfulness.

The services of a competent physician and trained nurse are employed to guard and maintain the health of all.

The school is provided with well appointed and comfortable hospitals for any who may be sick. In case of contagious diseases patients are isolated from other pupils and the arrangements are so efficient that in no case has contagion spread from the hospitals to the general family.

Regular and systematic physical exercise, under the direction of competent teachers, in the open air, or gymnasium, forms a part of the regular program.

The course of study embraces all the English branches taught in the ordinary primary, grammar and high school course.

Teachers of experience and ability are employed. In the department of music excellent facilities for voice culture are afforded. Large numbers of pupils are given instruction on the piano and several other string and wind instruments. Teachers of marked skill and capability only instruct in this department.

The school supports a good choir and orchestra. A few pupils become skilled players on the pipe organ.

In the department of handicraft the boys are taught broom, hammock and net making, and those possessed of sufficient musical and mechanical skill learn to tune and repair pianos. Several boys are employed in printing and book-making for the school.

The girls learn to cook, knit, crochet and sew, both by hand and on the machine.

All the pupils are encouraged to learn to use the typewriter and many become very competent operators of that instrument.

All pupils board and have their home at the school during the academic year.

Board with furnished rooms, warmed and ventilated, washing, medical attendance, including medicine and nursing when sick, are free to all pupils resident of the State. The buildings are large, well lighted and warmed by steam.

All the expense any parents are asked to incur for their children while at school is, to pay their fare to and from the institution and to furnish sufficient and suitable clothing. If parents are unable to do this the State will assist those making application to their county poor officers.

It is the constant effort of the management to make this school a comfortable and happy home for all connected with it; a place where kindness, courtesy, culture and intelligence abound and control, to which children from any portion of the State may be entrusted with entire safety.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

1. Insufficient vision to attend the public schools.
2. Ability to receive intellectual, physical and moral training.
3. Freedom from communicable diseases.
4. Willingness to abide by, and conform to, all rules and regulations necessary in a well-ordered home school.
5. Good moral character.

The Board of Control prefer to receive pupils at six or seven years of age rather than when older, provided the applicant possesses good intellectual ability, is sound physically, and is reasonably independent and self-helpful.

The legal period for which pupils are admitted is twelve years, but the Board of Control may extend the time two years when sufficient reason exists for so doing.

It should be remembered that this is a school for the moral, intellectual and physical training and development of blind boys and girls of school age, and not an asylum, hospital or infirmary, for the treatment or cure of blindness or defective vision; neither is it a retreat for the infirm and helpless blind of any age.

Any person wishing to make application for admission to this school may address the Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.

CHAPEL, SHOWING ORCHESTRA.

BOOKS PRINTED IN THE AMERICAN BRAILLE SYSTEM.

(EMBOSSED AT THE MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, 1894–1898.)

TEXT BOOKS.

Arithmetic by Grades; a collection of easy exercises in written arithmetic. J. T. Prince, (abridged). Books III, IV and V.

A Grammar School Arithmetic, G. A. Wentworth, 3 vols.

Answers to Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmetic.

A School Algebra, G. A. Wentworth, 3 vols.

Answers to Wentworth's School Algebra.

The Children's Second Reader, Ellen M. Cyr.

The Children's Third Reader, Ellen M. Cyr, 2 vols.

The Children's Fourth Reader, Ellen M. Cyr, 3 vols.

Selections from Harper's Fifth Reader, (American Authors).

King's Geographical Reader, Book I, Chas. F. King.

King's Geographical Reader, Book II, Chas. F. King, 2 vols.

American History Stories, Mara L. Pratt, M. D., 4 vols.

Meyers' General History, (in preparation).

Spelling Exercises; Michigan's Eight Hundred Words and a list of Homonyms with illustrative sentences.

New Word Analysis; or School Etymology of English Derivative Words, Wm. Swinton, 2 vols.

Elementary Lessons in English, compiled from Mrs. Knox-Heath's "The Parts of Speech and How to Use Them," 2 vols.

Advanced Lessons in English Grammar, Wm. H. Maxwell, 3 vols.

Outlines of Rhetoric, J. F. Genung, 3 vols.

Moral Science, or the Philosophy of Obligation (Revised Edition), James H. Fairchild, 3 vols.

Constitution of the State of Michigan, W. Gardner.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

A Practical and Economical Cook Book. B. Kate Wright, Teacher of Cooking, Michigan School for the Blind.

Michigan; a History of Governments, Thos. M. Cooley, 3 vols.

George Washington and Historical Biography, Horace E. Scudder 2 vols.

Brave Little Holland and What She Taught Us, Wm. E. Griffis, 2 vols.

The Conquest of Mexico, Wm. H. Prescott, (abridged). With Biography Notes, etc., 2 vols.

Java, the Pearl of the East, S. J. Higginson, 2 vols.

Japan in History, Folk-Lore and Art, Wm. E. Griffis, 2 vols.

Selections for Declamation; vol. I Patriotic; vol. II Miscellaneous.
The Hayne-Webster Debate and other Specimens of American Oratory.
The Tent on the Beach, Stanzas for the Times and other Poems, J. G. Whittier.
Selections from the Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell.
Constitution of the Mutual Improvement League.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hymn Book; a Collection of Standard Hymns. Words and music.
A Collection of Standard Modern Violin Music with Piano Accompaniments, Julius Eichberg.
Grand Polonaise, op. 271, A. Dekonski.
Tarantelle, op. 92, Gustav Merkel.
Saltarelle, op. 266, E. Ketterer.
Cachucha, (Caprice), J. Raff.
Marche De Nuit, L. M. Gottschalk.
Tarantelle, op. 85, No. 2, Stephen Heller.
Rondo Capriccioso, F. Mendelssohn.
Saltarello, op. 31, A. C. Blakeslee.
The Fleecy Clouds, op. 33, No. 20, Mendelssohn's Songs without Words.
Twelve Preludes, J. S. Bach.
Farewell to the Piano, Beethoven.
Eureka Mazurka, Franz Hitz.
Pavane, Herbert F. Sharpe.
Communion in G. (for the Pipe Organ), op. 4, No. 1, E. Batiste.
Andante in F. (for the Pipe Organ). Lefebure Wely.

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